BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, SATURDAY, FEB. 12, 1865 NO. 79

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to the DAILY and WEEKLY PROGRESS:

Daily paper, 1 month $10 00
" 3 months 30 00
" 6 months 60 00
Weekly paper, 3 months 5 00
" 6 months 10 00
" 12 months 20 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

JOB PRINTING.—Having a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for Book and Job Printing with neatness and dispatch.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the *Daily* and *Weekly Progress*:

One square of eight lines, or less.

One day	$5 00	One week	$30 00
Two days	10 00	Two weeks	50 00
Three days	15 00	Three weeks	70 00
Four days	20 00	One month	120 00
Five days	25 00	Two months	200 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less, count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

LOCAL AND STATE NEWS.

ST. VALENTINE.—We are aware that these are the days of second-hand articles, but we had not dreamed that the girls were selling off their old Valentines, until we received the following effusion from "Disconsolate." We can "phancy the pheelinhs" of our correspondent, and while we sympathize with him, we also congratulate him. The girl that would sacrifice Cupid for filthy lucre is unworthy of any beau, and no one should feel *disconsolate* about her. His *rhymes* are no doubt the result of *rimes* on his heart, but the coming spring weather will give him relief.

RALEIGH, Feb. 10th, 1865.

MR. LOCAL.—Knowing that you are a friend to the unfortunate, you will please insert the following rhymes for the edification of those similarly situated to the

SUBSCRIBER.

I brought her a Big Valentine,
And paid down a V for the thing,
It was gilded and triggered up fine
With a box and a pretty blue string;
And I wrote her pretty sweet name, oh, ye Gods!
In back hand both careful and slow,
And pencil my own in the little rosebud
Where Cupid was drawing his bow:
Then I crept to the P. O. and stole
A chance to slip in the dear Val.,
And sauntered away to take a short stroll
In the fond hope of meeting my ga—irl.

She got it. What next? Say she said,
With a glance that most darted me through,
"My beau hath sent me a Valentine, Ned:
And it certainly came from you?"
I spoke—but, oh! gracious I fled!
I stammered and blushed without measure
And I really think that I tried
To act a fool's part for her pleasure.

But the dream of my glory soon fled,
As a twelve month rolled wearily round,
And another young goat with a meaty Confed.
Her fickle affections hath found.
And to-day as I went to the store
To purchase a new Valentine,
(In order to play that old trick o'er
And head off that rival of mine.)
I asked to examine a beautiful one,
With a Cupid all shining in gold,
And I found by my name—just as sure as a gun—
That she'd left my Val. there to be sold!

DISCONSOLATE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER.—It is announced that Major H. R. Hooper, formerly of the 1st Missouri Regiment, Confederate States Army, has been assigned to duty as Chief Quartermaster of the District of North Carolina.

WILMINGTON.—The *Journal* of Wednesday says:

The enemy seem to have been amusing themselves this forenoon by way of wasting their ammunition. It is not known precisely where the heavy reports of cannon come from, but it is generally believed they proceeded from the fleet outride, shelling Hoke's lines—merely to annoy his troops.

It is reported that the enemy have succeeded in getting two monitors inside the bar—one is believed to be the Montauk. They lay about three miles below, and out of range of Fort Anderson. A number of wooden boats are also in the river above Fort Fisher.

The enemy have a garrison at Smithville of about four hundred men.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN ASHEVILLE.—The Asheville *News* of the 2nd gives the following account of a destructive fire in that place:

On Saturday morning last, about 9 o'clock, the Court House in this town was discovered to be on fire, near the top, and very soon the cupola and entire roof were enveloped in flames. From the nature of the case it was impossible to do anything to arrest the progress of the fire and save the building. The wind was blowing a perfect hurricane, and to all human appearance, it was impossible to save the town from a general conflagration; coals being carried by the wind and kindled into a flame at a distance of five or six hundred yards. But desperate as was the case, citizens, soldiers and negroes nerved themselves for the conflict with the devouring element, and by almost superhuman efforts, blessed by Providence, not a building was burnt except the Court House. We have witnessed many conflagrations, but we never saw as wicked looking fire as that of last Saturday. The Court House was a magnificent building—spacious, well finished, and elaborately gotten up in every respect. The flames roared, hissed, darting now through a window, and anon, as the tempest of wind veered, shooting straight up to an immense height, or stretching their fiery arms around a corner as if seeking to grasp everything within reach in their burning embrace.—It was a scene which those who beheld it will never forget.

As we have stated, the contiguous buildings, though in great peril, and often on fire, were saved by the unflagging efforts and heroism of the actors in the exciting scene.

Of the Court House itself not a vestige remains but the bare and gloomy looking walls.—But by far the most severe loss to the county was the destruction of the Records and public papers of every description which have been accumulating since the formation of the county.

The books and papers of the Register's Office were nearly all saved. The Trial and Execution Dockets of the Superior Court were saved, almost everything else consumed. From the Office of the County Court Clerk some of the books were saved, but almost everything else destroyed. One of the rooms was occupied as a Post Office, where all was destroyed, mail matter, mail bags, office furniture, &c. Another room was occupied as a Mayor's office, and all the contents consumed.

Portions of the building had been used for some months as a military prison, and a number of prisoners were confined in it at the time of the conflagration, all of whom were removed to a place of safety.

Great praise is due many persons for feats of intrepidity and daring on the occasion; and while we would not detract from any, we do no injustice to the many by mentioning the names of a few who came under four personal observation. Prominent for active and efficient effort were Rev W. C. Bowman, Lieut. J. P. Gaston, W. L. Henry, Esq., Mr. J. M. Craigmiles, Mr. S. G. Kerr, Col A. H. Baird, and John and Ned, intelligent and faithful servants of Mr. E. Clayton, and Tecumseh, servant of A. S. Merrimon, Esq. The colored men generally were on the ground, and rendered most efficient service, and deserve the thanks of the community.

ANOTHER FIRE.—About 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning last, the cry of "fire!" rang through town again, and it was discovered that Col. Pulliam's stable was on fire. He succeeded in removing his horses, and by timely effort the fire was kept from spreading, but totally consumed the building where it originated.

Citizens generally are agreed that these fires were the work of the incendiary. What the prompting motive can be, we are unable to say. We indulge the hope that we are to have no more of this sort of work.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

We received no Charleston papers yesterday. We got Columbia papers of the 8th but they contain but little relative to the situation of military affairs. The *Guardian* says:

The alarming rumors so industriously circulated through the city on Monday were not as fully followed up yesterday. Indeed, the dearth of sensation reports would almost have led one to suppose that Sherman was a myth, or at least, if there was such a thing as a Yankee army upon our soil, it occupied a remote and by no means threatening position, so far as the capital of South Carolina is concerned.

It is not our intention to treat those alarming rumors with contempt, for in some instances they were of a character more truthful than pleasant. Whilst panics are always to be avoided, it is, at the same time, proper that the people should have a just appreciation of the dangers which threaten them, in order that due preparation may be made to meet those dangers.

The hour has come when every man capable of service must take his place in front of the enemy. We have force sufficient to meet and check Sherman if that force be properly used and *all* need. A calm determination is all that is requisite, and without it our State may meet the fate of Georgia. Sherman elated by his recent successes, of course feels confident of marching through South Carolina. Doubtless he entertains the conqueror's contempt for the opposition he may expect to meet. We are willing he should hug the delusion to his heart, as his fall will be the greater when his disgrace comes upon him. For we, too, indulge a feeling of confidence in our strength based upon far different and much surer grounds. If the croakers and peace-on-any-terms grumblers, who have heretofore been a curse to our cause, fancy the State is to be given up without a struggle that will live in history, they will find themselves disappointed. Sherman's army entered this State with threats, openly and defiantly made, of the vengeance which should mark his march. South Carolinians are not to be intimidated by the fulminations of a brutal foe, and we are mistaken if South Carolinians have forgotten how to treat the insolence of the hireling.

Our confidence in our noble people is unshaken. The darker the cloud that overshadows us, the brighter shall be our hopes that the day of vengeance is at hand. Let no thought of personal ease or comfort come between us and duty, and as sure as we meet the foe just so sure will we drive him back.

BRILLIANT REPARTEES.

The dexterous leap of thought, by which the mind escapes from a seemingly hopeless dilemma, is worth all the vestments of dignity which the world holds. It was this readiness in repartees which continually saved Voltaire from social overturn. He once praised another writer very heartily to a third person. "It is very strange," was the reply, "that you speak so well of him, for he says that you are a charlatan." "Oh!" replied Voltaire, "I think it very likely that both of us may be mistaken." Again, you must all have heard the anecdote of the young gentleman, who was discoursing very dogmatically about the appropriate sphere of woman. "And pray, sir," screamed an old lady, "what is the appropriate sphere of woman?"—"A celestial sphere, madam!" Robert Hall does not lose his power of retort even in madness. A hypocritical condoler with his misfortunes once visited him, in the madhouse, and said in a whining tone, "What brought you here, Mr. Hall?" Hall significantly touched his brow with his finger, and replied, "What will never bring you sir—too much brains."—A rapid change from enthusiasm to nonchalance is often necessary in society. Thus, a person once eloquently eulogising the angelic qualities of Joan of Arc, was suddenly met by the petulant question, "What was Joan of Arc made of?" "She was Maid of Orleans."

Sheridan never was without a reason, never failed to extricate himself in an emergency by his wit. At a country house, where he was once on a visit, an elderly maiden lady desired to be his companion in a walk. He excused himself at first on the ground of the badness of the weather. She soon afterwards, however, interrupted him in an attempt to escape without her. "Well," she said, "it has cleared up, I see." "Why, yes," he answered, "it has cleared up enough for *one*, but not enough for *two*." It was this readiness which made John Randolph so terrible in retort. He was the Thesire of Congress, a tongue stabber. No Hyberbole of contempt or scorn could be launched against him, but he could overtop it with something more scoraful and contemptous. Opposition only maddened him into brilliant bitterness.—"Isn't it a shame, Mr. President," said he one day in the Senate "that the noble bull dogs of the administration should be wasting their precious time in worrying the rats of the opposition? Immediately the Senate was in an uproar, and he was clamorously called to order.—The presiding officer, however, sustained him; and pointing his long skinny fingers at his opponents, Randolph screamed out, "Rats did I say? *mice, mice!*"

A DESCRIPTION OF GEN SHERMAN.—The pictures and descriptions which I have seen of Gen Sherman, convey anything but a just idea of his character. In person he bears a family likeness to his brother, Senator John Sherman, but has stronger qualities of feature. As he sat upon his horse erect as a mass for more than two hours, I thought him the most soldierly figure in the army.

He is about six feet in height, with all the mature physical power of vigorous middle age at command, and without an ounce of flesh superfluous or wanting. His brow is intellectual and free, head not big, but high, and he has the keenest and strongest eye in the service, and a long aquiline nose, as good in its way as the "Iron Duke's." Those pictures and descriptions which give him something like the face of a tiger and the manners of a slouch or an ogre, err upon the wrong side. The side face of Sherman, gives you as much the idea of a professor as a soldier. The full face, bristling with the short cropped sandy moustache and beard, is military without being savage. He is a full composition of the Yankee soldier, and a fine type of the intellectual American. Business tact and energy, instant perception, comprehensive study, and true military fire, seem to be written in his features.

He is fond of his horse, and not at all fond of dress: is a capital infector, and a direct talker. His familiar manner is eccentric sometimes, but generally good humored, and though an uncompromising soldier, he is still a large and kind hearted man—a quality to which his frequent care for the poor and humble negroes who have followed his camp will bear witness. At the review he wore his best clothes, and a new felt hat which every one suspects he has donned in honor of the occupation.—*Sav. Cor. Philadelphia News.*

A motion has been made in the Spanish Cortes, on the part of the opposition members, in favor of retaining possession of St. Domingo.

By the sinking of the steamship Columbian, of Brest on the 17th of January, thirty of her crew and one passenger were drowned.

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, Feb 9.

APPLES—Green	$50
" Dried	$30
BACON—Hog round	$8 00
BEEF	$6 00
BEESWAX	$3 00
BEANS	$6
BUTTER	$30
CANDLES—Tallow	$10
" Wax—By box	$10
" Adamantine	$12
" Sperm	$20 00
CORN—per Barrel	None.
CHICKENS	$100
COFFEE	$5@6
DUCKS	$25
EGGS	$5
FLOUR	$5 00
FODDER—per hundred	$400 00
FEATHERS	$30
FLAXSEED	$5
GEESE	$12
HIDES—Dry	$8
" Green	$5
HAY—Per hundred	$2 00
LARD	$10
SYRUP	$10 00
MEAL	$30
NAILS—Score	$30 00
OATS—Per hundred	$3 00
" Cleaned	$15
PORK	$10 bu
POTATOES—Sweet	$6
" Irish	$20
PEAS—Ground	$30
" Stock	$40
" White Table	$20
RAGS	$25
RICE	25c
RYE	$2 00
SALT	$40
SUGAR—Brown	$75 00
" Coffee	$12
" Loaf	$15
TALLOW	None.
WHEAT	$6 00
	$60

SELECT SCHOOL.

MISS MOLLIE W. FINCH.

At the residence of Mr Wm H Finch Feb 2-tf

PRINTING!

THE

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited.

J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the Progress are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at his office for our use.**

SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF APPRAISEMENT FOR the State of North Carolina present the following schedule of Prices to govern Purchasing Agents for the next sixty days, with rates considerably advanced in consequence of the advance by order of the government in the prices paid above those of the late schedule. They sincerely hope that there now being no excuse for holding back the products so necessary to the supply of the army, that farmers and others will come forward with alacrity and offer all that they can possibly from their own consumption to the aid of that army, which is now at last to be recognized as our only saviour from the unrestrained and grasping despotism of our barbarous enemy:

Apples, dried,	good, pealed, per bush 28 lbs	$10 00
do	unpealed, per bush 28 lbs	7 50
Axes,	with handles, each,	18 00
do	without handles, each,	18 00
Bacon,	per pound, hog round,	4 00
Bran,	white or cornfield, per bush 60 pounds,	10 00
Brandy,	apple, per gallon,	10 00
do	peach, per gallon,	10 00
Beef,	fresh, nett per pound,	2 00
do	fresh, gross, per pound,	1 00
do	salted, per pound,	2 00
Candles,	tallow, per pound,	6 00
do	adamantine, per pound,	10 00
Chains,	trace, per pair,	10 00
Cloth,	woollen for soldiers clothes, 3-4 yard wide, 10 oz. to yard, and pro rata as to greater or less weight or width, per yard,	15 00
Cotton,	raw, per lb,	3 00
Coffee,	Rio, per pound,	12 00
Corn,	unshelled, per bush. 76 lbs,	12 00
Corn Meal,	sacks not included, per bush of 80 pounds,	12 50
Drills,	cotton, 7-8 yd wide, 3 yards to pound, per yd,	2 00
Flour,	extra family, per bbl 196 lbs,	100 00
"	extra superfine, per bbl 196 lbs,	90 00
"	superfine, per bbl 196 lbs,	80 00
Fodder,	fine, per barrel of 196 lbs,	70 00
"	bales, per 100 pounds,	8 00
Hats,	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	7 50
Hay,	wool, each	8 00
"	baled, per 100 pounds,	8 00
Hides,	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	7 50
Hides,	dry, extra, per pound,	5 00
do	"	2 00
Horses,	green, per pound,	2 50
do	artillery, 1st class, per head,	1,500 00
House rent	artillery, 2d class, per head,	1200 00
Iron,	per room per month	40 00
do	Pig, No 1, per ton, 2,000 lbs	350 00
do	Pig, No 2, per ton, 2,000 lbs	314 00
do	Pig, No 3, per ton, 2,000 lbs	278 00
do	Bloom, per ton, 2,000 lbs	710 00
do	Smith's square or round per ton of 2,000 lbs	1,000 00
	serviceable railroad, per ton of 2 240 pounds	400 00
Jeans,	wool, domestic, per yard	15 00
Kettles,	camp, iron, per pound,	2 00
Lumber,	good, per 1,000 feet	60 00
Lard,	per pound	4 50
Leather,	sole, per pound	10 00
do	upper, per pound	12 00
do	harness, per pound	12 00
Molasses,	sorghum, per gallon	15 00
Mules,	1st class, per head,	1,500 00
do	2d class, per head	1200 00
do	3d class, per head	800 00
Mechanics,	1st class, per day, rations by government,	10 00
	2d class, per day, rations by government,	
Nails,	per keg	6 00
Oats,	sheaf, baled, per 100 lbs	300 00
do	sheaf, unbaled, pr 100 lbs	10 00
do	shelled, per bushel	2 25
Osnaburgs,	cotton, 3-4 yard wide, 7 oz to yard, per yard,	8 00
do	cotton, 7-8 yard wide, 8 oz to yard, per yard,	2 50
Onions,	per bushel,	2 75
Oxen,	work, 1st quality, per yoke	12 00
do	2d quality, per yoke	1500 00
Peas,	cow, per bush of 60 lbs	1000 00
Potatoes,	Irish, per bush of 60 lbs	15 00
do	sweet, per bush of 60 lbs	8 00
Peach's dried,	per bush of 28 lbs	8 00
do	unpeeled, per bush of 28 lbs	12 50
Pork,	fresh, nett, per pound,	10 00
do	salted, per pound,	3 50
do	gross	3 00
Pasturage,	1st quality, near town, per head, per month,	2 00
do	common, near town, per month,	8 00
do	1st quality, in the country, per head, per month,	5 00
do	common, in country, per head, per month,	7 00
Quinine,	good, per ounce,	4 00
Rice,	new, per pound,	60 00
do	old, per pound,	1 50
Rye,	good, per bush of 56 lbs,	1 10
Resin,	per bbl of 280 lbs	12 00
do	in bulk of 280 lbs	2 00
Sacks,	two bushels, osnaburgs, each,	50
shirting,	cotton, 34 yard wide, 4¼ yards to pound, per yard,	6 00
do	cotton, 7-8 yard wide, 3¾ yard to pound, per yard,	1 75
Cotton stripe,	3 yards to pound, per yd	1 10
Salt,	Coast, per buse of 50 lbs,	2 7
do	Liverpool, per bush of 56 lbs,	40 00
do	Virginia, per bush of 50 lbs,	50 00
Steel,	cast, per pound,	45 00
Shoes,	army, per pair,	10 00
Shoe thread,	flax, per pound,	25 00
Socks,	soldier's wool, per pair,	10 00
Sheep,	fat, per head,	4 00
Sugar,	brown common, per lb,	50 00
Soap,	hard, per pound,	5 00
do	soft, per pound,	2 00
Shucks,	baled, 100 lbs,	1 25
Shorts,	good, per bush of 22 lbs,	8 00
Ship stuff,	good per bush of 37 lbs,	1 75
Tea,	black, per pound,	2 40
do	green, per pound,	10 00
Tent cloth,	cotton, 10 oz. to yd, per yard,	10 00
Tobacco,	No 1, extra,	3 50
do	No 1,	3 00
do	No 2,	2 50
do	Lugs,	1 75
Tallow,	clean, per pound,	1 25
Vinegar,	cider, per gallon,	4 50
do	manufactured, per gal	4 00
Whiskey,	good, per gallon	2 00
Wheat,	good, per bush of 60 lbs	10 00
do	bran, per bush of 17 lbs	15 00
Wheat straw,	baled, per 600 lbs	1 50
do do	unbaled, per 100 lbs	2 75
Wool,	washed, per pound	3 00
do	unwashed, per pound	12 00
Wagons,	wood axle, 4 horse, new, each	10 00
"	wood axle, 2 horse, new each	700 00
Yarn,	cotton, per bunch of 5 lbs	500 00

HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.

Baling long forage, per hundred pounds	15 00
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel,	1 00
Hire af two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	95
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	10 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	12 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by the government, per day	30 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day	20 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	36 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day	24 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day	8 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner,	4 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month	110 00
Hire of horse, per day	65 00
	4 00

The Commissioners respectfully suggest that if it be found practical, the producer should be allowed to retain a fourth part of their surplus, to be sold at market rates, to pay for their necessary plantation supplies, which they have to purchase at high market prices. They earnestly call upon the farmers to bring down their surplus as necessary to the support of the army in their front, and which alone will prevent famine to the enemy of all their crops, stock, negroes, &c., &c. The commissioners would also recommend that the impressment should be universal and uniform, leaving out no one.

For the information of all persons concerned we publish the following instructions, with the hope that they will be strictly obeyed.

"No officer or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family, employees slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments."

The next meeting of the Board will be held in the Senate Chamber, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 2d day of April next, unless sooner changed. Impressing agents must furnish good and satisfactory reasons for disapprovals on appeals, or the award of local appraisers will be approved. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board, Raleigh, N. C.

(Signed) M. K. BURGWYN
Garysburg, N. C.
R. V. BLACKSTOCK,
Stocksville, N. C.
Com'rs Appraisement for State of N. C.

Raleigh, Feb 10 tf

1865. Counting-House CALENDAR. 1865

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wed'day	Thursday	Friday	Saturday		Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wed'day	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JAN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	JULY	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	29	30	31						23	24	25	26	27	28	29
FEB				1	2	3	4		30	31					
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	AUG'T			1	2	3	4	5
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	26	27	28						20	21	22	23	24	25	26
MAR.				1	2	3	4		27	28	29	30	31		
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	SEPT						1	2
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	26	27	28	29	30	31			17	18	19	20	21	22	23
APRL							1		24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	OCT'R	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	30								29	30	31				
MAY		1	2	3	4	5	6	NOV				1	2	3	4
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	28	29	30	31					26	27	28	29	30		
JUNE					1	2	3	DEC'R						1	2
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	25	26	27	28	29	30			24	25	26	27	28	29	30
									31						

DIRECTORY FOR CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH

Col WM J CLARKE, Commandant of Post—Headquarters on Fayetteville street, opposite the new Bank Building.

Maj PETER MALLETT, Commandant of Conscripts—Headquarters in rear of new Bank Building, and on same lot, West of Fayetteville street.

Lieut Gen T H HOLMES, Commandant of Reserves—Headquarters on Hillsboro' street, West of Exchange Hotel.

Maj H R HOOPER, Chief Quartermaster District of N C—Headquarters in old Union Hotel, North of Capitol Square.

Maj W J BAKER, Post Commissary—Headquarters Guion Hotel.

Maj H R HOOPER, Quartermaster on General Holmes' Staff—Headquarters head of Hillsboro' Street, near residence of Judge Saunders.

Capt J W HINSDALE, A A G, on Gen Holmes' Staff—Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Capt A W LAWRENCE, Ordnance Officer.

Surgeon PETER E HINES, Medical Director—Headquarters West side of Fayetteville street, opposite Market Square.

Surgeon E B HAYWOOD in charge of Pettigrew Hospital, No 13, (head of Newbern street)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon H G LEIGH, in charge of Hospital, No 8, (Peace Institute)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon J W TRACY, in charge of General Hospital, No 7, (Fair Grounds)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Capt W E PIERCE, Post Quartermaster—Headquarters Guion Hotel.

Rev Dr DRURY LACY, Post Chaplain.

Surgeon THOMAS HILL, Chief Surgeon—Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Rev P FITZGERALD, Chaplain Hospitals No 7 and 13.

DIRECTORY FOR STATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Maj Gen R C GATLIN, Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Dr ED WARREN, Surgeon General—Headquarters on East side of Fayetteville street, near the Capitol.

Maj Wm B GULICK, Paymaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj JOHN DEVEREUX, Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guion Motel.

Maj T D HOGG, Commissary and Ordnance Officer—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj HENRY A DOWD, Quartermaster—Headquarters Northeast corner of Fayetteville and Hargett streets, up stairs.

Maj JAMES H FOOTE, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj WM A GRAHAM, Jr, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut JOSIAH COLLINS, Ordnance Department—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut THOMAS WHITE, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut ISAAC W GARRETT, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut THADDEUS McGEE, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut CHARLES H THOMPSON, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters at Store House, near N C Depot.

Lieut GEO W THOMPSON, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters with Maj Foote.

Lieut THOMAS W SLOCUM, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

☞ **Rags Wanted.**—Forty cents a pound will be paid for all clean cotton or linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, FEB. 12, 1865.

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

To save our subscribers the trouble of making enquiries by letter, a cross mark has been made on the margin of this paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send on money to renew in time.

RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The following are our cash rates for subscription and advertising. Persons ordering the paper to be sent should give the present office, county and State in full, and be particular to say whether the Daily or Weekly paper is wanted. Cash must accompany all orders for subscriptions and advertising.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Daily Progress, six months	$40 00
" " Three months	20 00
" " One month	10 00
Weekly Progress, three months	10 00
" " six months	20 00

ADVERTISING RATES:

All advertisements per square, of eight lines of solid minion type, or less, $3 00 for every insertion.

Georgia is to be stirred up. We are glad of it for she has been rather lethargic of late. A Richmond dispatch says that Vice President Stephens is to return home soon and canvass the State in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war. Mr. Stephens is a statesman and an accomplished speaker, but if the march of Sherman's army from Chattanooga to Savannah, right through the heart of the State, would not stir them up it seems to us they would not move though one rose from the dead. The Georgia soldiers have fought as bravely and as gallantly as any in the Confederacy, but the proprietor of one of the war papers of that State, told us, a few months ago, that Georgia had but few men at home and hence could not put many more in the field. And if the men are not there what good will the canvassing of Mr. Stephens do?

No, the fact is, Georgia, Virginia and North and South Carolina have borne the brunt of this war, and when they are exhausted in men and material, all is gone. How many more men these four States can put in the field we know not, but not enough, we fear, for the exigencies of the spring and summer campaign.

We have received a letter from a "Soldier" at Bellfield, relative to a meeting recently held by his regiment, or a portion of it, and resolutions passed pledging them to four years more of war, with a request to publish, which for reasons not necessary to mention we cannot comply with. We have no doubt but all our correspondent says about the earnest desire of the regiment for peace and their objection to the resolutions is true; but if we attempt an exposure of the fraud we shall only bring denunciations on our own head and probably subject ourself or property to be mobbed by the minions of power. The Allwise is permitting the struggle to continue for some good purpose, and we have an abiding faith that all will be well in the end. Our people are sorely and terribly afflicted, but it will be all the better, we have no doubt, for posterity. We have been for peace ever since July, 1863, at which time the first peace article appeared in the *Progress*, and we have not changed.

KINSTON, Feb. 8, 1865.

Editor Confederate:—I am sorry to inform you that we have received news here, this morning (which is regarded reliable) to the effect that the enemy are landing in force at Newbern and Morehead city.—From all accounts, 20,000 have already arrived, bringing with them, five Locomotives, and Railroad iron sufficient to lay down from thirty to forty miles of track.

This news is surely startling, and I am fearful there is much truth in it.

I have not the time to write you more at present but will try and keep you posted.

The *Standard* and *Progress*, the ring-leaders of the croakers in North Carolina, are chiefly responsible for the invasion of our State by the enemy in force, at this time.

The above, the production, we have no doubt, of *Jim Morris*, Lincoln's mail agent on this and of the A. & N. C. Railroad, appeared in the *Confederate* of yesterday. Had *Jim* have put his name to it we should not have noticed it, for in Lenoir and all the regions roundabout he is known as *lying Jim Morris*. He was a blatant supporter of Breckinridge and secession in 1860, but as soon as Lincoln was elected he prepared a petition to him for re-appointment as mail agent, and actually served under him up to the secession of the State.

But if the *Standard* and *Progress* have brought 20,000 armed Yankees to the coast of North Carolina, what has carried 60,000 to the heart of South Carolina? Can this contemptible slanderer tell us? The advance of the enemy to Kinston, or even to Goldsboro, will not disconcert *Jim*, however, in the least, for on the occasion of their former visit to Kinston he had his white flag ready, and it is said, flung it to the breeze: and then if they come as far as Goldsboro', and want a mail agent, *Jim Morris* is their man.

"We're a band of brothers," &c.

The "Monster Mass" Meetings being held in Richmond are noticed in all the papers of that city, with show bill headings, but nothing is said about recruits. There is great "enthusiasm"—at the meetings—but not a man is put in the army. When will these farces cease?

There is but little additional news from South Carolina. On Wednesday a heavy column of the enemy struck the South Carolina railroad at Graham's, 19 miles above Branchville, and another column was reported moving on Blackville, nine miles further up. We may receive further news before going to press.

[From the Charleston Mercury.]

"JEFF. DAVIS AT SEA" AGAIN.

In the [illegible] proclamation of about 40,000 slaves to the army as laborers, &c., with the further purpose of arming them hereafter, Mr. Turner, of North Carolina, made the following very sensible and pertinent remarks:

The country was beginning to learn that all the abolitionists were not in the North, and our own President had proposed abolition in a way that created suspicion as to his soundness.

Mr. Turner said it was time that Congress should express their opinion upon arming slaves, and stamp upon it the indelible stigma of public abhorrence.

Mr. Turner said the country had been too long and too often deluded and deceived by Presidential plans, projects and prophecies. No one of his prophecies had been fulfilled; no one of his projects or plans had proven successful.

Yet the President proposes new and dangerous schemes with unabated confidence in his own judgment.

Mr. Turner is not far wrong when he says "our own President has proposed abolition in a way that created suspicion as to his soundness." Had he been more direct in his charge, he would have struck nearer to the mark. Mr. Davis is said to be without faith in the institution of African Slavery.

Some of our readers will perhaps remember that remarkable production of Mr. Davis, dubbed at the time "Jeff. Davis at Sea," which was made from some steamer in Yankee land, when he was desirous of being nominated by the Northern Democracy, in the place of Ex-President Buchanan, for the then pending Presidency. The filial and pious love expressed by Mr. Davis on that occasion for the entire Northern people at large, but more especially and particularly for those of the Puritan stock, of the May Flower pedigree, was, indeed, quite touching. With what tenderness and fervor of mind his spirit kneeled at the bier of the Plymouth Rock! and how his heart swelled within him, (if our memory serves us rightly—and the record will show)—when he announced, with glorious pride, that he himself, happy man, could boast that he was descended on the female side, from the blood of the very May Flower—a very chip of the Plymouth Rock itself. With what paternal feelings, therefore, could he stretch out his arms over the whole of that New England people, and open his heart and his counsels to them—how he hated and despised all disunionists at the South, of every shade and every variety of opinion, from the bottom of his heart—how he described them as worthy only "to sit cheek by jowl with Seward, Greeley, Parker, Beecher and company." What were such unworthy men as Yancey, Butler, Chaves, Mason, Barnwell, Rhett, Gregg, and hundreds other able and earnest men in the South, to his noble Puritanism and Plymouth Rock stock!

Now, it is true that Mr. Davis did afterwards, in Mississippi, deny that this speech was correctly reported in the Northern press. There is no doubt of that fact. Nor is there any doubt of another fact—namely, that that speech was taken down by half a dozen stenographic writers, for half a dozen different newspapers, and that the speech was reported to the same effect in each of these papers. Undoubtedly, although perhaps not precisely in every word uttered, Mr. Davis' speech was reported in substance.

But no man could be hung as a murderer on such proof as this, that Mr. Davis is a semi-abolitionist. Perhaps not.

The exaltation of an insatiate vanity, the urgings of a craving ambition, and the promptings of an unscrupulous nature, may have induced him to bend his knee to the Northern mob, to soothe them with flattery which he did not feel, and to bespatter brave Southern men at home with dirty words, which he likewise did not himself believe. He is welcome to the only alternation that is left him from conviction of abolitionism. Mr. Davis is unfortunate in stenographic writers—witness that Macon speech.

But this is not all.

A singular conflict of opinions between Mr. Davis and Mr. Stephens, resulting in a concord of action, was freely spoken of during the first session of the Provisional Congress, at Montgomery, in 1861. In debate upon the formation of the Confederate Constitution, the Committee introduced a clause limiting the Confederation to such States as should be slaveholding States by their Constitutions. In other words, they contemplated a slaveholding Confederacy.

Upon this question, it was said that Mr. Stephens and Mr. Davis took diametrically opposite views, yet came to the same point in action.—Both opposed the measure. Mr. Stephens took the ground that his faith was so implicit and so unbounded in the power of the institution of slavery, that he was unwilling to exclude free States from the Confederation, because he believed that in time they all would be slave States.—Mr. Davis, on the other hand, opposed the measure, because he had no faith in the permanence and fixedness of the institution of slavery; he regarded it as an ephemeral thing, that had had perhaps its day of usefulness, but must now soon pass away before the progess of free labor.

Here we have the secret of much of Mr. Davis' political conduct. We have not heretofore thought proper to allude to these matters, because they were not properly germain to any present public conduct of Mr. Davis. But the time has come, when the Executive and certain men in Congress are beginning to talk about abolitionism, that it becomes proper the country should know who these men are, and what are the feelings which prompt the expression of such opinions. If Mr. Calhoun was a statesman, these men propose ruin. If he was an ignoramus, these men are wise, and *vice versa*.

Now we say here to Virginia, and we say to Congress, that the day when they attempt to liberate negroes to serve in the army, or for any other purpose, in parcels or in bulk, they will have driven the nail of Jael into the temples of this weary and hard pressed Confederacy—*and it will never rise again.*

When we most need unity, these men, with their vicious counsels propose discord. When we most need confidence and faith, these men propose to destroy both. We do not intend in these Cotton States to be uprooted and laid waste in all time, through the destruction of our institutions, in order to please the abolition whims of unsound men. Slavery and independence must stand together. Kill the former, and the latter is already dead here. Stand by slavery with a will, and we in South Carolina will stand by our general independence of the States to the end. This is our compact—and mine [illegible].

In fighting for our independence, we are fighting for the *whole* of our independence, not a part of it. Independence means the right and the power to make our own laws, and to administer our own institutions, according to our own judgement and good pleasure. This, and nothing else, is "independence." To abandon our most essential institution, and to obliterate our most important laws, in order to please the enemy is no independence at all. It is to be whipped—it is to abandon and give up that very thing for which we began the fight.

This sort of independence we have no use for here. Sink or swim, live or die, we want all, or we want none. Independence—entire and complete independence—or subjugation, is the platform upon which we stand.

ARMING THE SLAVES.

We make the following extract from the message of Gov. Vance to the Legislature in November last, on the subject of arming the slaves:

"Under no circumstances would I consent to see them *armed*, which I would regard as not only dangerous in the extreme, but as low degrading only them their employment in this capacity by our enemies. The proposition to emancipate them by the Confederate government (which in conscience should be done if they fought in our armies) I regard it as entirely out of the question. I imagine that such an idea as abolishing slavery by the general government advocated five years ago, would have made people stare, and caused some little excitement. This course would, it seems to me, surrender the entire question which has ever separated the North from the South, would stultify ourselves in the eyes of the world, and render our whole revolution nugatory—a more objectless waste of human life. I need not allude at all to the constitutional question involved, which I presume must be understood by this time. Our independence, I imagine, is chiefly desirable for the preservation of our great institutions, the principal of which is slavery: and it is only to be won by the blood of white freemen. The slave, however, certainly should be made to do his part as a non combatant."

This is sound doctrine. If the Governor will stand to it, we will support him to that extent cheerfully and firmly. We never permit our personal feelings to interfere with our public duties. And if the Congress should pass a law to emancipate and arm the slaves, without the consent of the States, and should thus not only trample on the Confederate Constitution and on the States, but disorganize and totally destroy Southern society; and if the Governor should thereupon convene the Legislature in special session, and recommend a Convention, we now assure him that we will sustain him in such a course, and commend him for his efforts to carry out the wishes of our people. Will the Governor do this? Will he stand by and see the slaves armed, and do nothing to prevent it? Is he prepared to carry on this revolution when he sees it must be "nugatory?"—when, to urge it still further, will be, as he has already declared, "a mere objectless waste of human life?" For "nugatory" it must be, and "a more waste of human life" it must be, if the institution for the preservation of which our independence is "chiefly desirable," should be destroyed, whether by our own hands or by the hands of the enemy. Is not that so Governor?

If it requires—as it does in some cases—ropes, handcuffs and bloodhounds to return deserters and recusant white conscripts to the ranks, what would be necessary to put the negroes in service and keep them in? They would have to be caught, knocked down, tied, and hauled to camps of instruction in wagons; and then, the first chance they got, they would escape to the enemy. The proposition is unreasonable, ridiculous, short-sighted, foolish, desperate, ruinous, horrible!—*Standard.*

LIEUT. GEN. DICK TAYLOR.

In noticing the appointment of this distinguished officer to the temporary command of the Army of Tennessee, the Augusta *Constitutionalist* makes the following observations:

Gen. Taylor, son of Old Zack, born in a barrack, raised and educated to arms and to command, has developed as a man not only the calm calculation of the West Pointer, but the dash, the rapidity, and enthusiasm of a Stonewall Jackson. In fact, we have no commander who can be so well compared to the sturdy but brilliant Virginian, as Lieut. Gen. Taylor. It is what the Army of Tennessee needs. General Hood has done himself honor in asking to be relieved. No one doubted his honesty or his gallantry, but feared the impetuosity and enthusiasm of his character.

We have long known the estimation in which Gen. Dick Taylor is held by our best military men. He is now where the eyes of the whole country will be directed to him, and we trust that Mr. Davis will not only place him in temporary command, but will announce him as the permanent and immediate commander of the army which followed the heroic Hood from Tennessee.

One little fact connected with Gen. Taylor we feel no hesitancy in publishing. While the army was at Blue Mountain, he urged that a attack, vigorous and at different points should be made upon Sherman's long line, extending from Rome to the Tennessee river, in opposition to the solid movement northward. Unfortunately his suggestion was not heeded. Could Sherman have then been beaten in detail, the entire aspect of the campaign would have been changed, and our independence would be now a *fact accompli*.

With Gen. Johnston in charge of the entire Department of the West, seconded by the energy and skill of Taylor, we shall look for a new and better day. The confidence of the people will be restored, the morals of the troops improved, and victory again march with our scarred and veteran legions.

Hon. John C. Breckenridge, the new Secretary of War, entered upon the discharge of the duties of his office on Tuesday.

Gen. Martin has removed his head quarters to Asheville.

THE PRINTER.

The printer, the adjutant of thought and the [illegible] mysteries [illegible] sword [illegible] a place [illegible] heart as no [illegible] sword," [illegible] hand [illegible] the author and the printer are engineers together. Engineers indeed! When the little Corsican bombarded Cadiz, at the distance of five miles, it was deemed the very triumph of engineering. But what is that paltry range to this, whereby they bombard ages yet to be?

"There he stands at the case and marshals into line the forces armed with truth, clothed in immortality and English. And what can be more noble than the equipment of a thought in sterling Saxon—Saxon with the ring of spear or shield therein, and that commissioning it when we are dead, to move gradually, on to "the last syllable of recorded time! This is to win a victory from death, for this has no dying in it.

The printer is called a laborer, and the office he performs is toil. Oh! his not work, but a sublime right he is performing, when he thus "sights" the engine that is to fling a worded truth in grander curve than missiles ever before described—fling it into the bosom of an age unborn.—He throws off his coat indeed; but wonder the rather that he does not put his shoes from off his feet; for the place where he stands is holy ground.

A little song was uttered somewhere long ago; it wandered to the twilight feebler than a star; it died upon the ear; but the printer takes it up where it was lying there in the silence like a wounded bird, and he sends it forth from the ark, that had preserved it, and it flies on into the future with the olive-branch of peace, and around the world with melody, like the dawning of a spring morning.

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT TO INCREASE THE EFFICIENCY OF THE HOME GUARD ORGANIZATION.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, whenever he deems it expedient, may re-organize the Guard for Home Defence; by causing two or more companies to be consolidated into one, so as to make not less than sixty four men, rank and file, to each company: *Provided*, however, that if there are not sixty home guards in any one county, that such number as may be shall be incorporated into a company. The said companies, when so consolidated, shall have the privilege of electing their company officers from the rank and file of said companies; and such officers as shall not be elected for service in said company shall be required to perform service as non-commissioned officers or privates, under the same rules and regulations as other non-commissioned officers and privates are required to serve, and whilst so serving their commissions shall be suspended.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor may in like manner, cause two or more battalions or regiments of Home Guards to be consolidated; said battalions, when so consolidated, to be composed of not less than three companies, and said regiments, when so consolidated, of not more than ten companies; that the rank and file shall elect their field officers, and all field officers who shall not be elected, their commissions shall be suspended, and they be required to perform duty in the ranks as non-commissioned officers and privates.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That in addition to the exemptions mentioned in the second section of an act in relation to the Militia and Guard for Home Defence, ratified 7th July, 1863, there shall be exempt one Commissioner to each County, appointed under an act entitled "an act for the relief of wives and families of soldiers in the army;" the Attorney General; Solicitors for the several Circuits and Counties; County Trustees; County Surveyors; Physicians of five years' practice; one Editor to a newspaper and necessary compositors and employees, to be certified to on oath by the Editor; mail-carriers; professors in colleges, and teachers who at the passage of this act had, and shall continue to have twenty scholars; the necessary skilled operatives in factories and foundries; regular public millers and blacksmiths, and wheelwrights who have established shops; regular public tanners and shoemakers, and one overseer of the poor of each County: *Provided*, all the tradesmen thus exempted shall be skilled in their respective trades, and were employed in the same prior to the 1st of Jan. 1864, and have continued to be so employed since that time; except public millers, who shall be exempt whenever they are so engaged unless it shall appear that owners of mills have turned off their millers and gone in themselves to evade the service, then such owners not to be exempt: *Provided*, that the exemptions in this act shall not apply to Home Guard Officers commissioned under this act, but shall apply to officers of the Home Guard and Militia, who are required under this act, to serve in the ranks, and who would be entitled to exemption if they did not hold commissions; and *provided further*, that no provision of this act shall be construed so as to exempt any person herein mentioned from Home Guard Duty in the County to which he resides.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and clauses of laws coming in conflict with this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified in General Assembly this 7th day of February, 1865.

DANIEL G. FOWLE, *pro. tem.* S. H. C.
GILES MEBANE, S. S.

PLAIN TALKING.—The President lately vetoed the bill to transmit newspapers to soldiers free of postage. On its coming up a second time, the House passed it over his veto, by a majority of 63 to 13, and the Senate by a still larger majority. In the latter body, Mr. Graham, one of the Senators from North Carolina, said:

"The frequency of the President's vetoes led to the suspicion that he did not understand his powers. It seemed that he vetoed every bill against which he would have voted had he been in Congress. The veto power had never been so understood or exercised on this continent. It was given the President to protect flagrant violations of the Constitution. He did not agree with the President that this bill was unconstitutional, and should vote for it."

Pretty plain language, and excellent sense.

Yesterday's mail brought us Richmond papers of the 7th and 8th but they contain no news more than we have already received. Much is said about the "war meetings," and the "enthusiasm" in the city for the prosecution of the struggle, but they have put no men in the army and don't expect to do so. The "enthusiasm" is among the office holders and the occupants of bomb proofs. When companies and regiments, for the war, are raised at these meetings, we shall begin to think that those who get them up and those who attend them are in earnest.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 9.—A dispatch to-day says the enemy are in front of the Entrenchments, from near New Bridge to Duncan's Bridge. The main force is said to be near the railroad.

There was skirmishing to-day at Barnwell's Bridge. Our troops are guarding the railroad bridge. The enemy show no disposition to force a crossing.

A dispatch from Gen. Wheeler, dated three P. M., 8th, says a large column of the enemy's infantry had struck the railroad at Graham's and another was moving to strike the road between Blackville and Graham's. Kilpatrick is at Blackville with three brigades.

A table of distances of interest just now:

From Branchville to Charleston, sixty-two miles.

From Branchville to Kingsville, forty-five miles.

From Branchville to Florence, one hundred and eight miles.

From Branchville to Columbia, sixty-eight miles.

From Branchville to Augusta, seventy-five miles.

From Branchville to Wilmington, two hundred and sixteen miles.

From Branchville to Charlotte, one hundred and seventy-four miles.

From Charleston to Florence, one hundred and two miles.

From Wilmington to Florence, one hundred and seven miles.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—D. W. C. Benbow, Greensboro, N. C.—Oils, Copperas, Salt, &c.
W. R. Miller.—Oils for sale.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HIDES,
COPPERAS,
SALT,
LINSEED OIL,
TANNERS OIL
For sale by D. W. C. BENBOW,
Feb 11-3t Greensboro, N. C.
*** Confederate copy 3 times.

OIL FOR SALE.

20 BBLS. TANNERS OIL,
20 " Cotton Seed Oil,
5 " Linseed Oil.
Apply to W. R. MILLER,
Neuse Oil Mills,
Feb 11-42t Raleigh, N. C.

NEGRO AUCTION AND Commission HOUSE!

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY NEXT, AT the house immediately in front of the Post Office, formerly occupied as the Progress office, on Fayetteville Street, in the City of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an

Auction and Commission House

For the sale of SLAVES.

We have provided safe and comfortable quarters, and will be on moderate to suit charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.

With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business, and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.

Dec 19-dtf WM. P. ASKEW & CO.

To Carpenters or others Wishing to BUILD.

A Rare Chance!

THE ADVERTISER OFFERS FOR SALE THE frame work, all mortised and ready to put together, of a

LARGE HOUSE,

45 by 36 feet, cottage style, 9 rooms with basement; Together with

16 pair Blinds—primed;
17 Door Shutters and frames;
14 Large window frames, with rolers.
7 Window frames—swithout rolers.
14 Sett Sash—Glazed—Glass, 10 x 18.
6 Frontispieces for fire places.

This work was done and the material prepared for a large, fine building, and nothing but flooring, weather boarding, shingles and lathes and lime are wanting to finish it—all the rest being on the ground.

The property may be seen, with a drawing of the building, and terms ascertained by call ing on or addressing

Jan 13 tf EDITOR PROGRESS.

Bank Stock For Sale.

A FEW SHARES STOCK IN THE BANK OF COMmerce, of Newbern, for sale. Apply to
Jan 6-tf EDITOR PROGRESS.

Card Notice.

THERE IS NOW ANOTHER LOT OF COTTON AND Wool Cards (ready for use) for distribution to Soldiers' families, at $10 per pair. Agents will please call for them. H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M. N. C.
Dec 30-dawtf

COUNTY TRUSTEE.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE C. P. WILDER, a candidate for the office of County Trustee. If elected he pledges himself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully. Feb 9-td
Confederate copy, daily, till day; Standard weekly till day.

COUNTY TRUSTEE.

WE ARE REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE LYNN ADAMS, Esq. as a Candidate for the office of County Trustee for Wake county.
If elected he will endeavor to attend faithfully to the duties of the office. Feb 9-td

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE JOHN W. MITCHELL a candidate for Superior Court Clerk of Granville County at the coming election in August next. Feb 2-d3w6*

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,
RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS.
Oct 20- RALEIGH, N. C.

COUNTY TRUSTEE.

WE ARE REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE MR. J. P. HUTCHINS as a candidate for re-election as County Trustee, at the approaching February Term of Wake County Court. Feb 8-td

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE CAPT. L. E. RIGGAN as a candidate for the office of County Trustee, at the next February Term for Wake County Court. If elected he pledges himself to do a faithful discharge of his duties. (Jan 27-d3t.3w4t*)

☞ How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.